



THE CHECK COLLECTOR
PO Box 808
Northfield, MN 55057-0808

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Dated Magazine
Please Deliver Promptly

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS

2017 DUES NOTICE

- ☐ United States - \$15 for one year.
- ☐ Canada - \$20 (IN U.S. FUNDS) for one year.
- ☐ Outside U.S. and Canada - \$25 (IN U.S. FUNDS) for one year.
- ☐ Electronic membership only (any country) - \$13 for one year. No issues of The Check Collector will be mailed.

You may renew for as many additional years as you desire. Please indicate how many, if more than one:

- ☐ Donation The ASCC is a 501(c)-3 non-profit organization - your donation may be tax deductible.

The Check Collector is sent via Periodicals Mail to U.S. addresses. *To receive it by First Class Mail, add \$5 per year.* A new membership card will be sent if you enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your renewal.

Memberships can be paid through PayPal on the ASCC website: www.ascheckcollectors.org. Otherwise, please mail this form and a check in U.S. funds made out to the ASCC to:

ASCC, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178 (Please do NOT send your dues to the Editor.)

Name:

Address:

State:

Zip Code:

Email address:

Phone number:

HOME

WORK

CELL

If you do not want to detach the mailing cover from the magazine, please Xerox this form for your use and be sure to fill in the information above..

Lyman Hensley, ilrno2@netzero.com

How can you tell whether you need to pay dues for 2017 ? Look at the mailing label on the other side of this page.
If it says "exp 2016" you **do** need to renew your membership. If it says **anything** else, you **do not** need to.

THE CHECK COLLECTOR

October - December 2016

The Journal of

Number 120

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.



Editor: Robert D. Hohertz
PO Box 808
Northfield, MN 55057-0808
rdh@northfieldmail.com

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To our members:

Write something for *The Check Collector*! We **need** articles about checks, check-related subjects, and fiscal documents.

We retype all material that does not respond to OCR. Illustrations require an **original**, or a **good, clear, color copy**, or a **300 dpi scan**. A clear black and white copy is acceptable, but we greatly prefer color.

To our advertisers:

Deadline for advertising copy to run in the January - March issue of *The Check Collector* is February 15.

Advertising orders must be paid in advance and shall be restricted to checks and related fiscal documents, publications, accessories, and supplies. The ASCC accepts advertising in good faith, reserving the right to edit copy. Copy for ads must be camera-ready or the Editor will set it as best he can.

ASCC assumes no financial responsibility for typographical errors in advertising. However, it will reprint that portion of an advertisement in which a typographical error appeared upon prompt notification of such error.

All advertising should be channeled through the Treasurer, Dick Naven, PO Box 80830, Portland, OR 97280-1830.
ascctreasurer@qwestoffice.net

Advertising rates are as follows:

One quarter page	\$25.00/issue
Business card size	\$15.00/issue
\$10 discount for four issues paid at once.	

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VISIT OUR WEBSITE
www.ascheckcollectors.org

As a response to comments in the last issue *Al Terre* sent us some suggestions on ways to reorganize *The Check Collector* to get more space. This got me to think about some of the information we have had in the same place for more than twenty years, as well as size of illustrations and general layout. You may not see this issue as very different from previous ones, but illustrations are at 75% instead of 80%, and we've gone to a two column format. Some other minor typographical changes and some rearranging allow us to include in 24 pages what would have taken 26 pages in the old format. Thank you, *Al*, for giving us some good ideas, even if we didn't do everything you suggested!

The dues notice is in the inside mailing cover of this issue. PLEASE pay them promptly, to keep us from needing to send a mailed notice.

And DO NOT send them to the Editor. I cannot deposit them, and they may get lost in the piles of paper on my desk.

A number of articles in this issue are responses to ones we published in the last year or so. And the cover is a rerun from a few years back, but I thought it deserved color.

Security Printers Guide

\$5 in looseleaf form

Order from William G. Kanowsky,
Unit 103, 1100 Erie Ave, Evansville, IN 47715

The Guide can also be downloaded or printed from the ASCC website, free.

Mr. Remington and the Ilion Bank

By Gordon Rouze



One of the first checks I bought for my collection was the October 2, 1855 Ilion Bank check shown here. It was loaded with vignettes and had been produced by New York engraver, Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edison. The Rawdon firm was established in 1828 and became one of the dominant engravers of that period. Among its many accomplishments is the printing of bank notes for the Republic of Texas in 1840 and the first issue of United States postage stamps in 1847. They were also responsible for establishing green as the traditional “money color” in the continuing battle with counterfeiters. Rawdon was one of the seven firms that merged to form the American Bank Note Company in 1858.

Ilion Bank was organized in 1852 with a capitalization of \$100,000. Eliphalet Remington (1793- 1861), founder of the Remington Rifle Company, was the first president and held that office until his death. The bank suspended operations in 1866, paying all its liabilities in full.

The village of Ilion, New York began with a store in 1816 in an area settled by German immigrants. “Ilion” is the Greek name for the ancient city of Troy. The Erie Canal connecting Buffalo with Albany, completed in 1825, runs on the north side of the village. Ilion is best known for the Remington Rifle Company which became the Remington

Arms Company that is now celebrating 200 years of firearms manufacture. It all started here in 1816 when Eliphalet Remington, previously mentioned as founding president of the Ilion Bank, made his first hand- built rifle. Remington initially learned to make rifle barrels which were sold separately from the firing mechanism and stock. He later produced the entire rifle and added ammunition to his offerings. The citizens had wanted to name the village “Remington Corners,” but Remington objected, so Ilion it was.

The Remington Arms Company is said to be the oldest and largest U.S. gun maker and the only U.S. company that makes both firearms and ammunition domestically. The name is a well- known brand, certainly familiar to anyone who has ever done any hunting. Ilion is listed as one of the headquarters with production continuing here and at several other locations, mainly in the southeast.

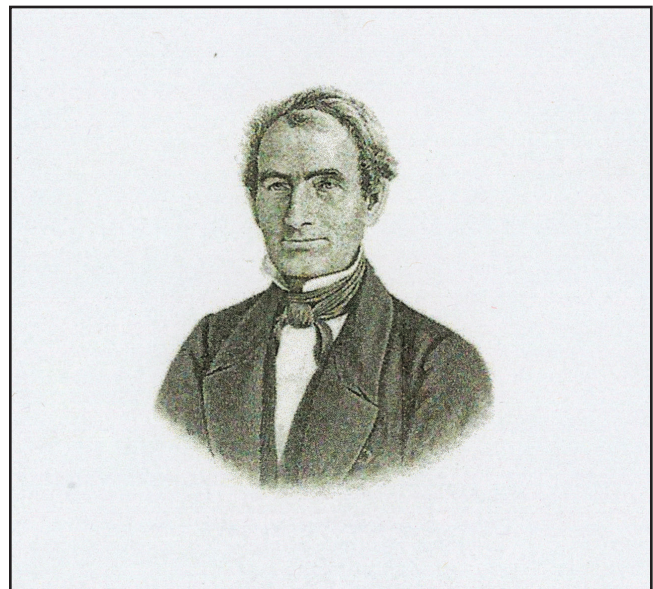
The Remington companies also manufactured a line of agricultural implements, sewing machines and the famous Remington typewriter. The typewriter, introduced in 1873, was the first to include both upper and lower case and the QWERTY key board layout.



An 1865 certificate of deposit, lithographed by Major & Knapp.

In addition to its own branded products, Remington made a number of machines and products for inventors and developers who would bring their ideas to this manufacturing giant. To name a few: The first match making machinery which performed several operation in one; early burglar- proof bank vaults; bicycles; spindles for the cotton industry; surgical instruments, and of special interest to me with my hobby of letterpress printing, the complete line of Fowler job printing presses and the McMillian type setting machine.

Ilion bank seems to have ordered new checks quite often during the 14 years it was in operation. I have a total of 11 different ones plus two lithographed certificates of deposit. Most of the checks are rather plain, printed letterpress and with vignettes of blacksmiths or the raised arm & hammer. Different printers used different type faces, layouts and ink colors, often with some slight variance in wording. The Ilion Citizen, a local newspaper from 1857-1919, printed one. Most newspapers of that time offered commercial job printing services but the Bank seemed to have gone elsewhere most of the time when it needed a new supply. All of the vignettes promote industry which no doubt was the influence of Mr. Remington, whom we can certainly call a Captain of Industry.



Eliphalet Remington.

Two letterpress printed checks, used in 1857 and 1866.

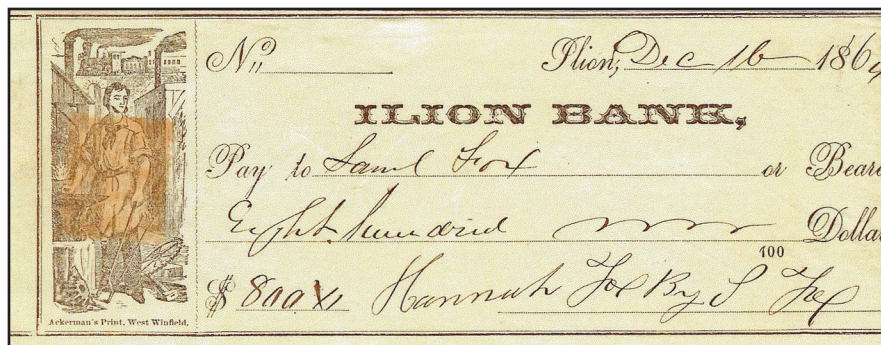
Note "The Ilion Bank" on the top check, when it's "Ilion Bank" on all the rest. Since the draft from 1855 at the head of this article also says "Ilion Bank" there is probably no significance to the added word.



This is the check printed by The Ilion Citizen, or, as they have it, Citizen Print, Ilion, N.Y.

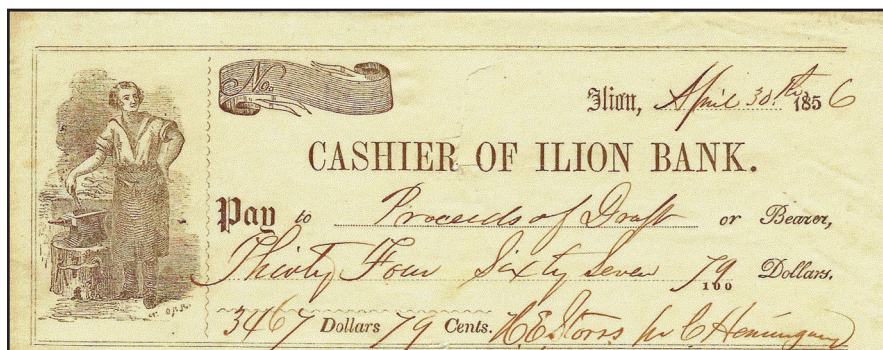


Shotgun shell shipping crate from Ilion.



Check printed by Ackerman's Print,
West Winfield.

Two more letterpress printed checks, 1864 and 1866, printed in brown.



Postcard showing how the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company was located at the side of the Erie Canal.

Editor's Note

I've seen a number of these Ilion checks and drafts come up on eBay (though not nearly so many in the past couple of years,) and have never seen one with a revenue stamp on it. I have always wondered whether someone had taken the revenue stamps off all of them, or whether the Ilion Bank accepted checks without them, against the law.

Three of the checks in this article were used before the tax period, and three during the tax period. One of these has a

stain that indicates there may have been a stamp on it, so I suppose they were all taken off at some time or another, though all others I've seen don't show any sign of ever having had one on them.

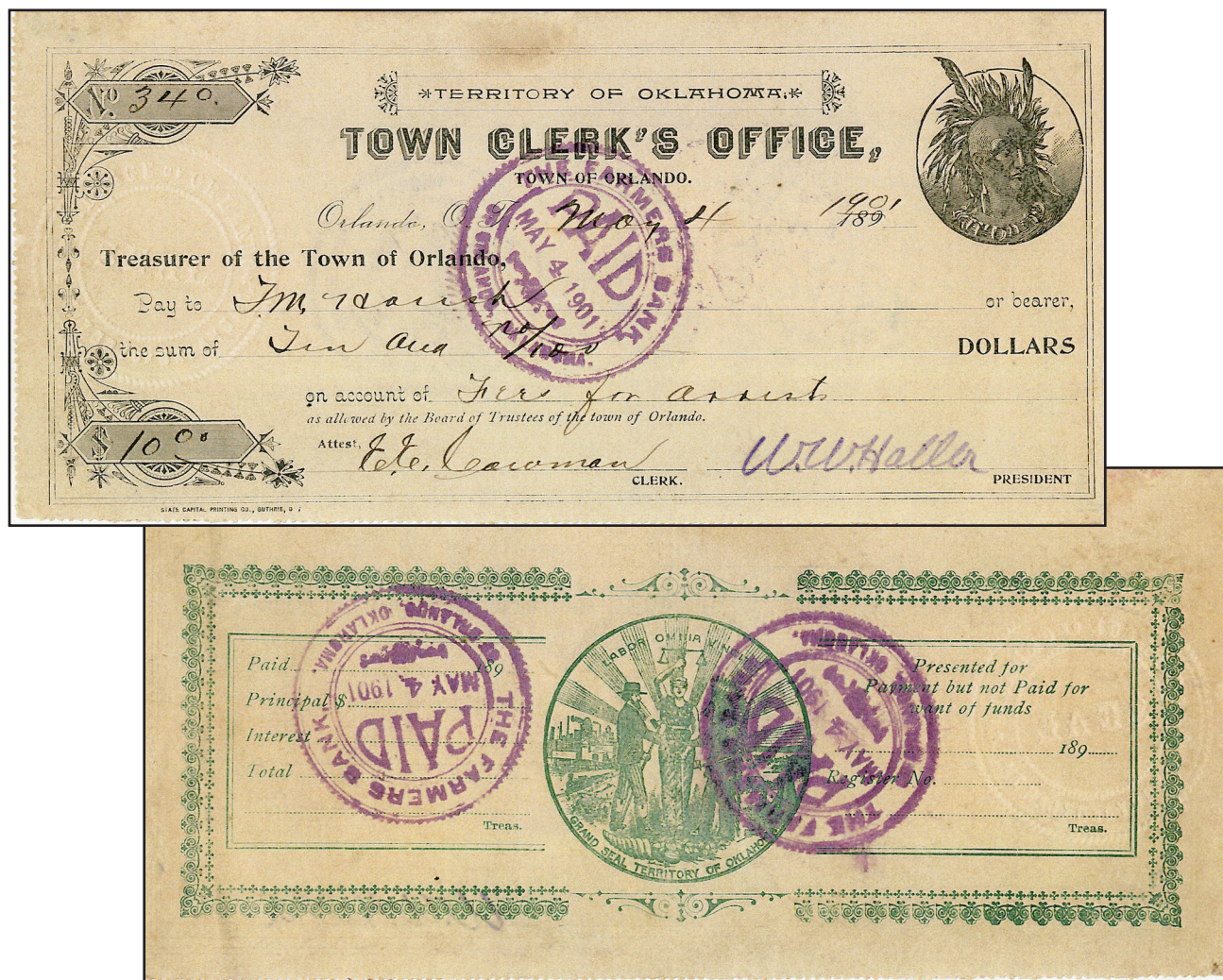
Has anyone seen a properly taxed example of an Ilion Bank check? Surely no one was thorough enough to have removed every single stamp!

City and County Warrants by David Brase

Editor's note: This was sent to me as a Letter to the Editor, but it makes such a good article that that is how I'm presenting it.

I noted with interest in the article (part 13) by Jim Adams in *The Check Collector* (No. 118) the two 1890s municipal warrants from County "G" (apparently Custer County where Arapaho is located) and the City of El Reno in the Territory of Oklahoma. As noted on the backs of both warrants, they could not be cashed when presented shortly after being issued because of insufficient funds. Words to that effect were printed within a fancy border to the left

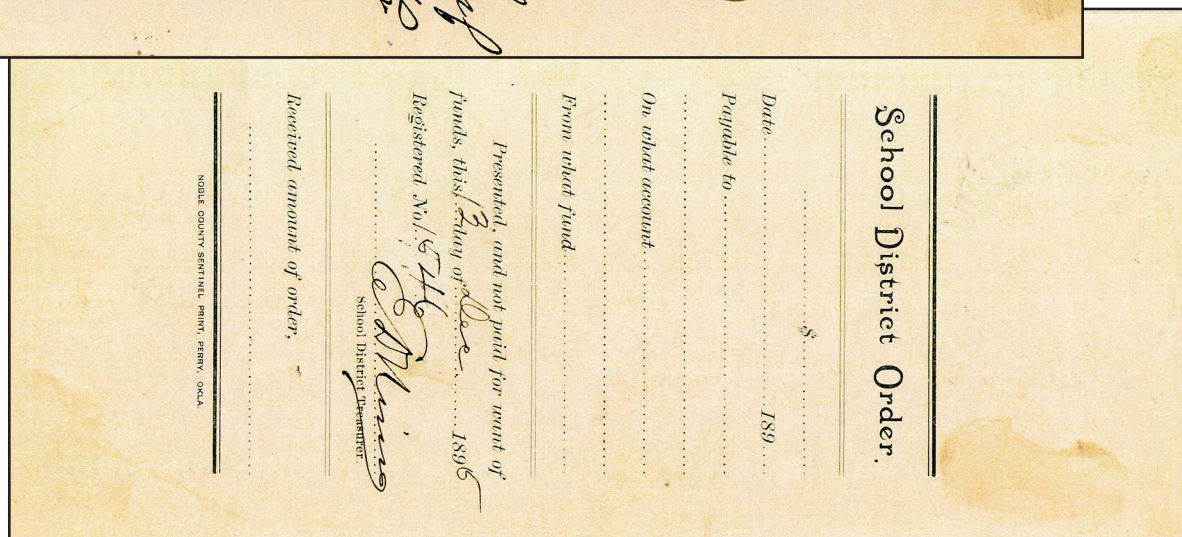
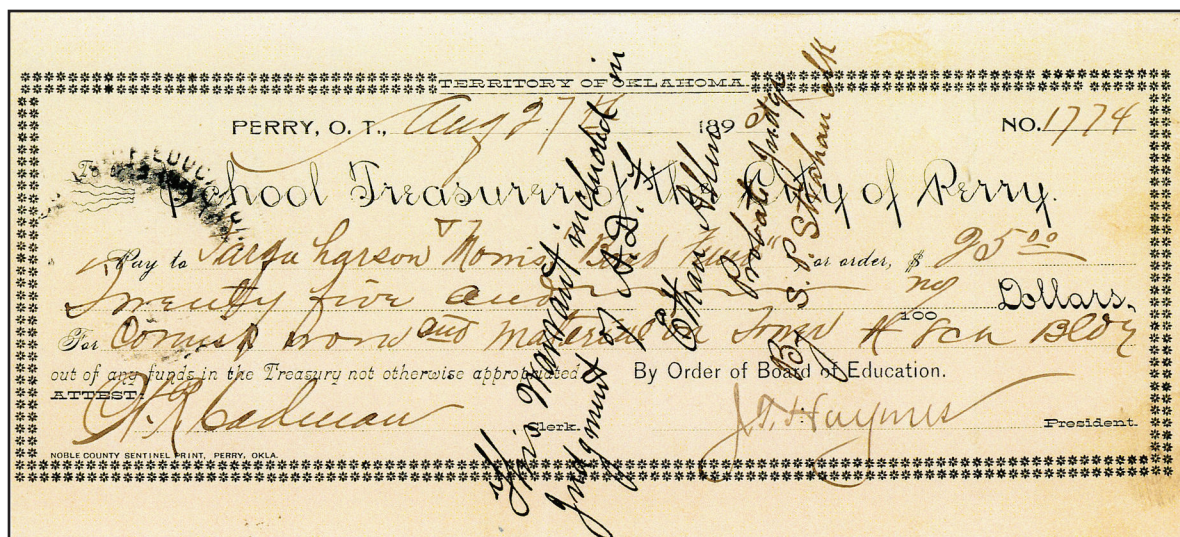
of a central vignette on the back of the county warrant as if the county anticipated that it would need to issue a large number of warrants that it knew would "bounce" in the immediate future. I looked in my collection to see if I could find similar O.T. warrants, as I vaguely recalled that a warrant from my father's home town in Oklahoma had a green border and central vignette on the back.



In addition to the one from my father's home town of Orlando, O.T., I found three others from O.T. A very plain one with no vignettes and no border on either the front or back is from "COUNTY, C." and was issued to E.W. Brunt in the amount of \$35.00 for "Medical services to the poor." The dateline is "Watonga, Ok. Ty. July 10 1893." The back indicates that it was presented on August 25, 1893, but not paid. I cannot figure out what county "C" is, because Watonga is in Blaine County, and Blaine County is bordered

by three counties with names that start with a "C": Custer, Caddo, and Canadian. Perhaps these letter designations are not the first letter of a county name.

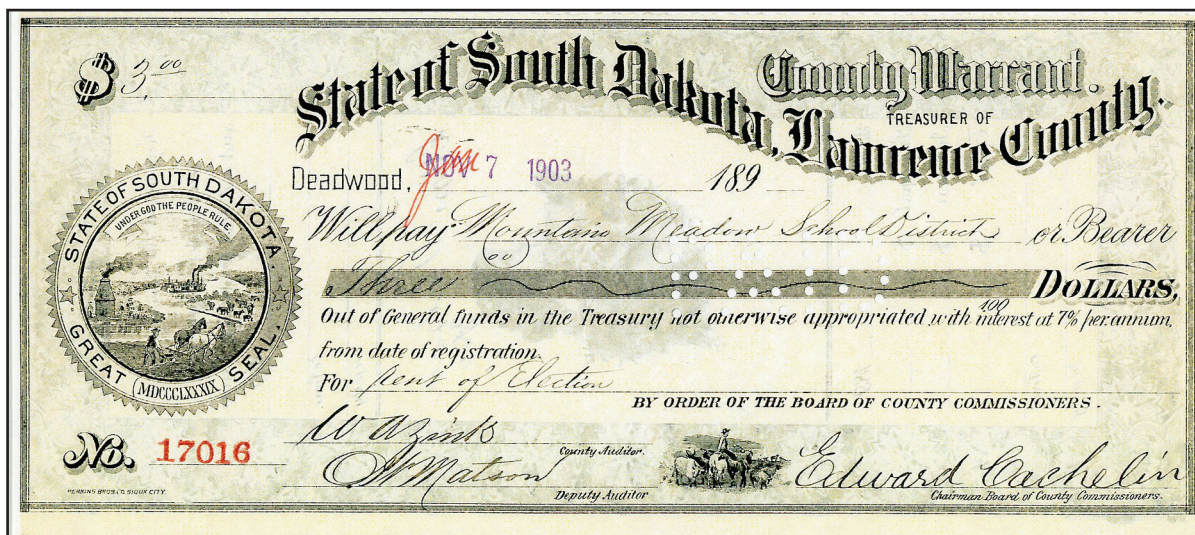
Another one (in bad condition - not illustrated) is from the City of Perry, which is similar to the ones from County "G" and Orlando, with a fancy green border and central vignette on the back. It was issued to James M. Taylor in the amount of \$30.00 for "Salary as City Marshal." The dateline is



"Perry, Okla. June 10, 1896." The back indicates that it was presented for payment on June 11, 1896, but not paid. This warrant was printed by the Times Publishing Co., Perry, Ok. Territory.

The third one is also from Perry, O.T., but was issued on August 27, 1895 under the account of its school treasurer.

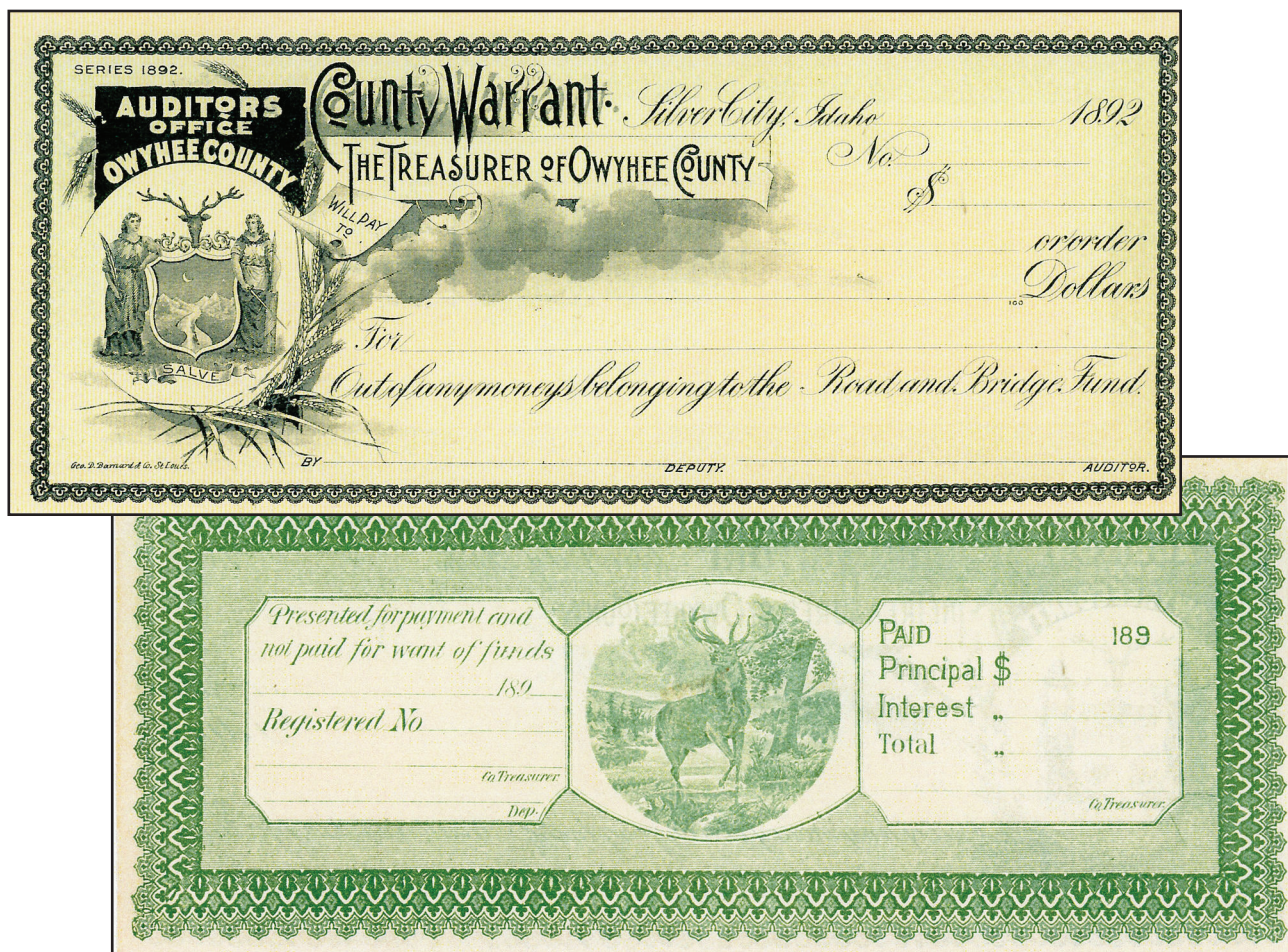
Although it has a somewhat simple border on the front (see preceding page), the back is rather plainly typeset, unlike the warrant from the City of Perry. It was presented for payment on December 13, 1895, but not paid. This warrant, printed by the Noble County Sentinel in Perry, indicates that even a subunit of a city government was prepared to default on its financial obligations.





Oklahoma was not the only state with a history of issuing municipal warrants with the statement, "Presented for payment and not paid for want of funds." Previous issues of *The Check Collector* pictured one dated 1909 from the City of Goldfield, Colorado, that was not redeemed until 41/2 years later in an article by A. W. Ebright (Issue No. 42) and one dated 1876 from the Treasurer of Owyhee County, Idaho, in an article by Jim Adams (Issue No. 70) that was not redeemed (with interest) until 1898.

I have a warrant from Lawrence County, South Dakota, that was obviously printed in the 1890s (by Perkins Bros. Co. in Sioux City) but not issued until 1903 (and presumably promptly paid). The back has a fancy border and central vignette, but it is printed in black. (See previous page and above.)



At the recent Whitman coin & collectibles show in Baltimore (July 16), I found two more municipal warrants that had green borders with central vignettes on the backs. One is a remainder from Owyhee County (Silver City), Idaho, with the printed year of 1892. It was printed by Geo. D. Barnard & Co., St. Louis. The other was issued by the City of Goldfield, Colorado, on November 9, 1917, and presented for payment the same day but was not paid until 14 years later on May 5, 1919.

Most of the warrants I have that were issued but unpaid when first presented were issued in the 1890s. The two

warrants that were obviously printed in the 1890s but issued after 1900 were paid when first presented. This indicates a possible economic depression during the 1890s (Panic of 1893?) that caused a delay in payment to various creditors. If so, these warrants may have been intended to be somewhat like municipal bonds, except that the investors were also the people who were owed the money (i.e., involuntary investors). Supporting this hypothesis is that the warrants from Lawrence County, SD, and Goldfield, CO, include printed interest rates



Do any of you know more about the practice of routinely denying payment on municipal warrants around the turn of the Nineteenth Century? The internet is little help, as searching on "county warrants" primarily produces the police blotter for various jurisdictions. "Treasury warrants" comes closer, but sheds little light on ones designed not to be paid when due, or providing for interest at a fixed rate.

Could this be connected to stringent debt limits applicable to states, counties and cities, to the point that they routinely provided for inability to pay for day to day operations?

It seems a bit strange that cities and counties would pay for elaborate, decorative warranty documents and then routinely default on relatively small payments for daily expenses. But then, this was government.

Comments on last issue's Statue of Freedom Vignette



I thought that the article about the figure atop the Capitol was great. Enclosed is a photo of the 1861 \$5 demand note with the figure on it. Also a post card with some information on the back.

"The bronzed statue of Armed Liberty, designed by Crawford, is 19 feet 6 inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was set in place on December 2, 1863. A full-sized Model of the figure is in the National Museum, where the majestic expression of the countenance may be noted, with the details of the crest of the eagle's beak and plumes, sheathed sword, shield, and supporting globe with the legend, E Pluribus Unum."

Ron Horstman

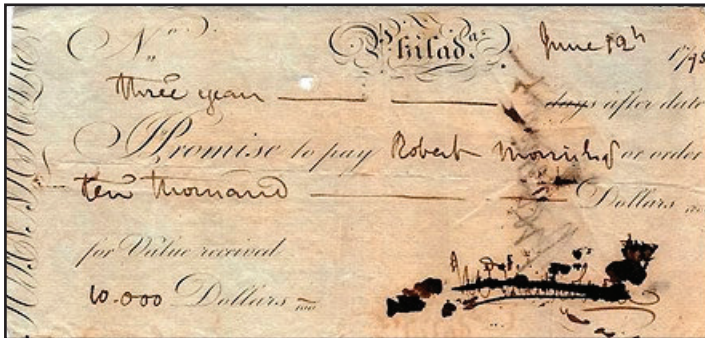
I enjoyed the article in the July-September, 2016 issue of *The Check Collector* - *Some Statue of Freedom Vignettes*. I didn't know that vignette had a name. I went through my check collection to see if I had a check with that vignette. I only found one check in my collection with that vignette. It is from the Ross Printing Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio. I have attached a scan of it to this email. I may have a duplicate for sale if the author of the article, David Brase, is interested. Feel free to forward my email to him.

Tom Casper



Robert Morris: From Revolutionary War Patriot to Debtors Prison

By Sheldon Rabin



A decade ago I picked up this promissory note involving Pennsylvania's Comptroller John Nicholson and Declaration of Independence signer Robert Morris. It was issued in 1795, on the eve of their speculative multi-million dollar land sales schemes that went bust and landed both of them in Philadelphia's Prune Street Debtors Prison. If I were an autograph collector, I would have passed on this note because of the quality of the signatures, although both signatures, Nicholson's on the front and Morris' on the verso are easy to decipher and authenticate despite the cancel lines. Rather, I was drawn to the note because of its historical importance: it marked the end of Morris' successful twenty year career as a patriot, financier of the Revolution and architect of federalism, and the onset of private business dealings that led to bankruptcy and debtors prison.



Morris is one of only two men to have signed the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution: Roger Sherman of Connecticut is the other. During the Revolution, Morris served on the Ways and Means Committee, raising funds and using his own wealth to provide supplies for the troops. He was U.S. Superintendent of Finance under the Articles of Confederation and after the Constitutional Convention, he became one of Pennsylvania's first senators (1789-1795). He had been President Washington's first choice for Secretary of the Treasury, but declined the offer and recommended Alexander Hamilton instead. (Just think how different might have been America's history, not to mention contemporary Broadway theater, if Morris had accepted Washington's offer!)



A Check from the Tightwad Bank! supplied by Jim Hogg, via email

I read with interest (pun intended) the article in the April-June, 2016, issue on The Tightwad Bank. I remember it well and had some fun with it myself. I am providing that which the author was asking for. So, accordingly, you will find file attached to this email a full color scan of a cancelled check from The Tightwad bank, a cancelled deposit slip from same, and the small article published in "The Wall Street

Journal" telling of it's closing and re-opening as a different bank. I closed the account after I ran out of checks because I could not get Tightwad Bank checks printed anymore.

The bank was officially closed on December 9, 1986, and re-opened as a branch of the United Missouri Bank of Warrensburg (Mo). You have to love the irony of a bank called The Tightwad bank being closed for insolvency!!

JAMES W. HOGG
PO BOX 06112
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA 33906

4006

February 4, 1986

80-293
1019

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Chase Manhattan Visa \$103.37

One Hundred Three and 37/100 DOLLARS

TIGHTWAD BANK
Truman Lake Facility of
THE CITIZENS BANK OF WINDSOR
Tightwad, Missouri 64735

FOR 2-1375

101902939 4006 013 716 3 0000000337

JAMES W. HOGG
PO BOX 06112
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA 33906

DATE June 30, 1986

CHECKS AND OTHER ITEMS ARE RECEIVED FOR DEPOSIT SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS INSTITUTION'S COLLECTION AGREEMENT.

SIGN HERE ONLY IF CASH RECEIVED FROM DEPOSIT

TIGHTWAD BANK
Truman Lake Facility of
THE CITIZENS BANK OF WINDSOR
Tightwad, Missouri 64735

CURRENCY	
COIN	
C	928 50
S	1 00
X	3 75
TOTAL FROM OTHER SIDE	
TOTAL	933 50
LESS CASH RECEIVED	933 25
Total Deposit	933 25

80-293
1019

DEPOSIT TICKET
PLEASE ITEMIZE
ADDITIONAL
CHECKS ON
REVERSE
SIDE

101902939 3385 013 716 3 00000093325

WSJ 12/10/86

Missouri Bank Closed, Will Reopen as Branch Of Another Company

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON — Missouri authorities closed Citizens Bank of Windsor, Windsor, Mo., and its two offices will reopen today as branches of United Missouri Bank of Warrensburg, Warrensburg, Mo., the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said.

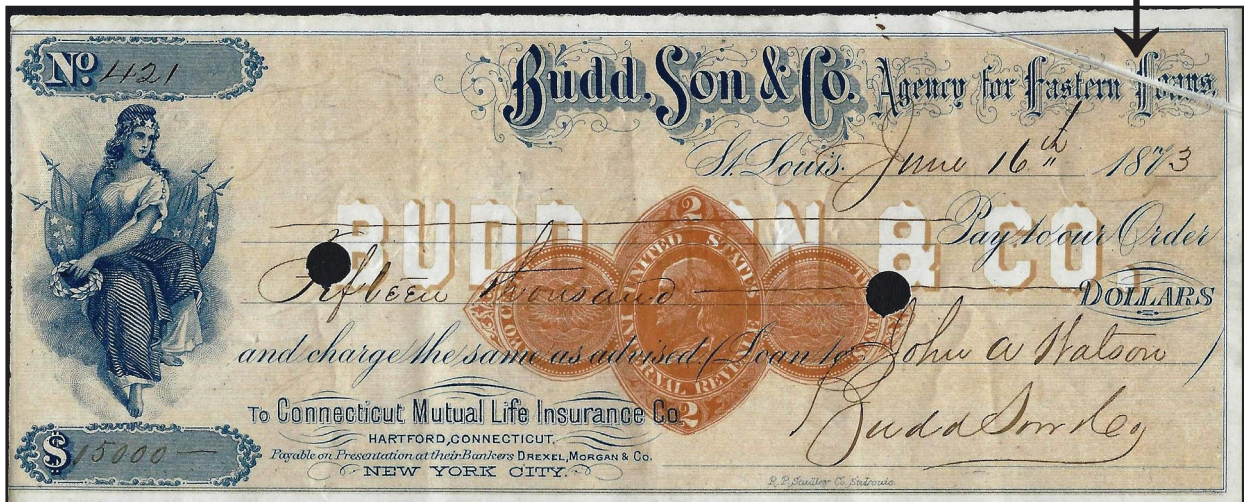
Citizens was the 133rd U.S. bank to fail this year, the ninth in Missouri and the 59th farm bank, the FDIC said. The bank had \$23.3 million in 5,500 deposit accounts.

United Missouri will pay the FDIC a premium of \$25,750 and will buy certain assets of the failed bank for \$14 million. The FDIC will advance United Missouri \$9.3 million and will retain assets of the failed bank with a book value of \$7 million.

A Favorite Check

By Les Winners

I found this just lying about on eBay. This is my first ever gutter fold error on a check; so thought I'd share it with the membership. Probably more about somewhere.



The Budd, Son & Company Vignette

Bob Hohertz

Les, you reminded me that I had become interested in an aspect of this check that led me to buy a small lot of them on eBay - unfortunately, none of which have the striking paper fold that yours does. What they do have is three variations in the relationship between the value tablets and the vignette at left.

The easiest way to see the differences is to look at the distance between the figure's cap and the tablet above it.

In the version at top right the cap almost comes up to the filigree surrounding the tablet. In the second version the filigree is cut away in a relatively straight line to give the cap more room, while the bottom version also has the filigree cut away, but in a curving line.

The distance between the toes and the bottom tablet also varies, as well as the placement of the bottom tablet.

Judging from the dates on the checks, the three patterns were in use at the same time. The checks probably were printed three-up, with the vignette and the tablets having been entered separately on the printing plate, with adjustments having been made as needed.

Readers can find the background on these Budd, Son & Company checks in Number 144 of *The Check Collector*, the April-June 2015 issue. At the time, I thought that there were only two settings, and that one was the result of dissatisfaction with the other. With more examples it has become obvious that that was not the case.



Collecting Territorial Paper - 14

Jim Adams

There were seven land runs in Oklahoma during the territorial period:

The "eighty-niner" run, April 22, 1889.

September 22, 1891.

September 23, 1891, to settle Tecumseh.

September 24, 1891, to settle Chandler.

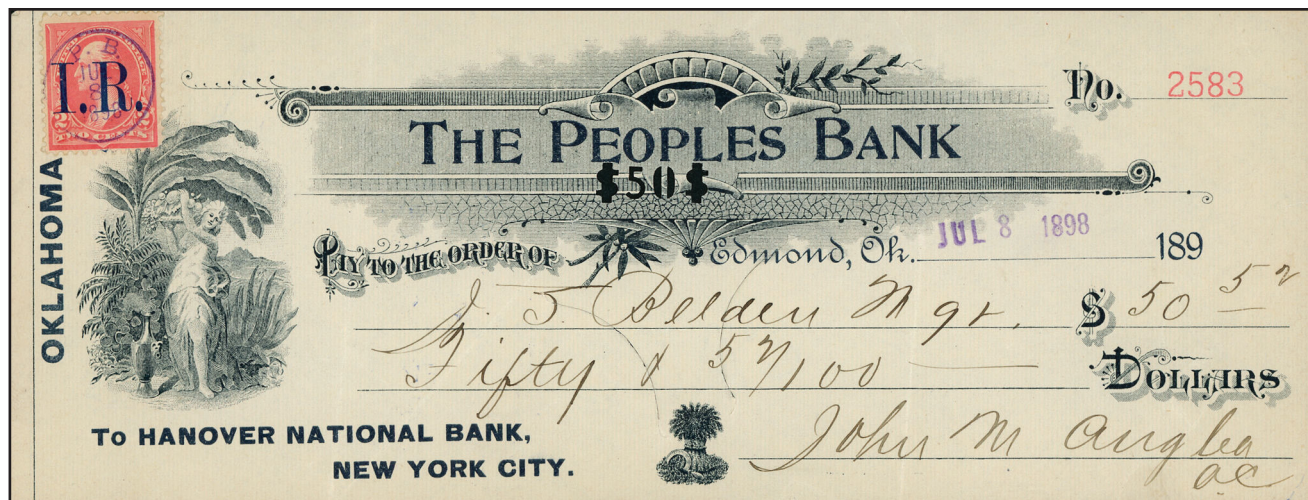
April 19, 1892.

The Cherokee Strip run, September 16, 1893.

May 23, 1895, the smallest and last.

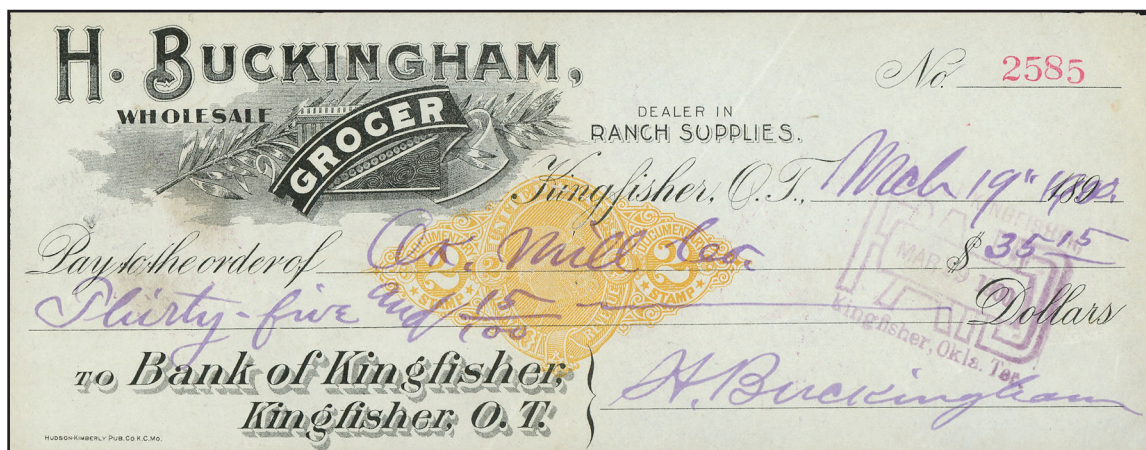
The largest of these was the Cherokee Strip run, not only the largest in Oklahoma, but the largest in the United States. The land involved was incorporated into Oklahoma Territory.

In this issue we'll begin to look at some of the Oklahoma Territory collectible paper that involves revenue stamps. We'll move on to Indian Territory later.



Edmond is part of the Oklahoma City metro region, bordering it on the north side. It had a Santa Fe railroad station by 1887, and the town itself was settled April 22,

1889, coinciding with the eighty-niner land run. The first public schoolhouse in Oklahoma Territory was located in Edmond, and is still there, open to tourists.



Kingfisher, named for an early resident, King Fisher, is considered a bedroom community for people who work in Oklahoma City, or, perhaps, Enid. It was populated in April of 1889 like most of the area.

The Bank of Kingfisher was one of three banks in Kingfisher in 1900, the other two being the First National Bank and the People's Bank. Harry Buckingham, signer of this check, ran a grocery there as early as 1890.

The origin of most of the towns in the Territory coincided either with a particular land rush, or the coming of a railroad

El Reno and Yukon, also towns in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area, were also settled as a result of the 1889 land rush. Yukon was founded by A.N. Spencer, a cattleman who turned to railroad building. While working

on extending the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf from El Reno to Arkansas he felt the need for a station in the area. It was named after the Yukon River in Alaska, where gold had recently been discovered.

The sender on this shipping receipt, J.E. Bonebrake, operated a hardware store in El Reno.

Form 4-50M-2-17-98

READ CONDITIONS ON BACK OF THIS RECEIPT.

 **Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co.**

Initials of Car.....

No. Car..... Station..... 189

RECEIVED FROM *Bonebrake* **in apparent good condition**

CONSIGNEE AND DESTINATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	WEIGHT Subject to Correction
<i>HE Oaks Yukon OK</i>	<i>20 Bells Bells</i>	<i>4 25</i>

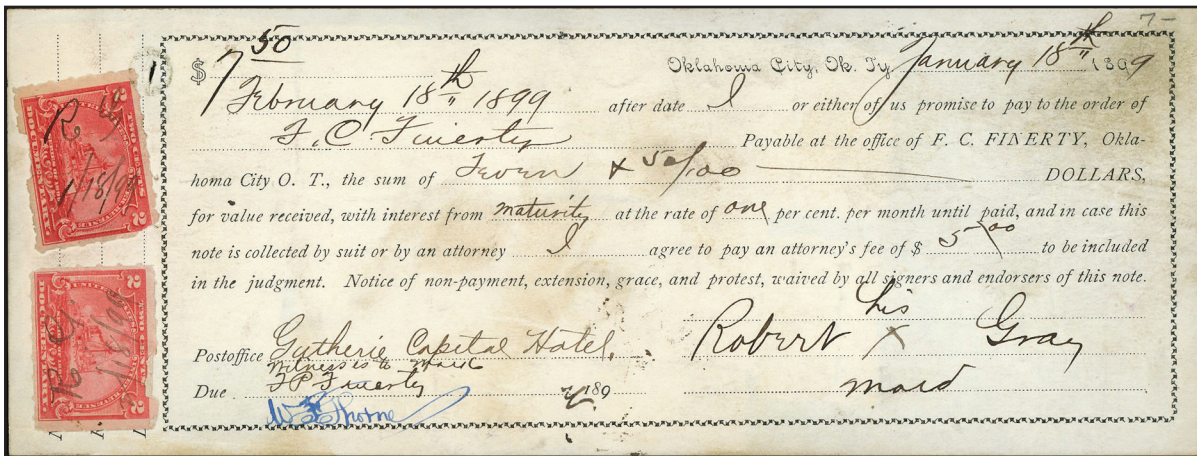
As described above, contents and value unknown, to be tr. the CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF R. R. CO.
to *Yukon* Station, ready to be covered to the parties entitled to the same; and it is expressly stipulated and agreed that the above property is transported on the conditions endorsed hereon, which form part of this contract, and of the consideration for carrying the same, and not otherwise. No claim for loss or damage to property, or for the detention thereof, valid unless made in writing to the Company within five days after delivery of property to consignee.

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF R. R. CO.

No. OFFICE
STAMP
HERE By..... Agent,
..... Station.



See Over.



Oklahoma City was settled April 28, 1889 as an outcome of the April 2 land run. It quickly grew to 10,000 inhabitants, and the population doubled by 1900. It did not become the capital city until after stethood in 1907, however.

This one-month note for \$7.50 carried one percent interest per month, and was renewed over and over from its original due date of February 18, 1899 to May 18, 1901. It appears that toward the end of the period the renewals were for four months and five months at a time.



The State National Bank was one of only three operating in Oklahoma City by 1900. The others were the Western National Bank and the Bank of Commerce.

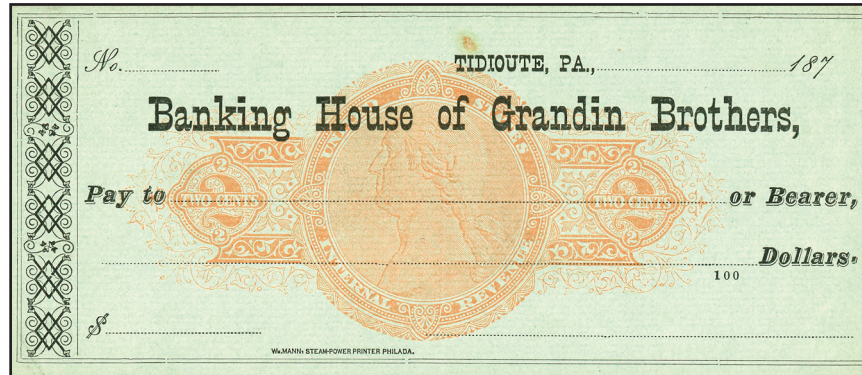
To be continued.

The revenue imprint on this check is an odd, brassy color.

Pennsylvania Banks - 34 by Peter Robin

I request the help of all readers in adding information to these listings as well as, of course, the counties to come. I can be reached by e-mail at peterrobin@verizon.net or by regular mail at Box 353, Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004.

Bank Name	Stamp	Years	Printer	Colors	Vignette/User	Size in mm
Warren County						
Sugar Grove Savings Bank	R164	1900	?	Red on White	None	
Banking House of Grandin Brothers	C2a	187_	WmM	Black on Green	Fancy design left	154 x 65 mm.



Peoples Savings Bank of Tidioute	D1	187--	A&V	Green on White	Empty box	197 x 70 mm.
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Citizens' N. B. of Warren	F1	1876	CMC	Black on Tan	Empty box	295 x 71 mm.
Same	R152	1877	CMC	Black on White	Bank monogram	200 x 63 mm.
Warren Savings Bank of Warren	R135	1874	WmM	Green on White	None	203 x 77 mm.
Same	R164	1898	WmM	Black on Green	Bank building	198 x 80 mm.
Same	X7	190--	WmM	Black on Tan	None	
First N.B. of Warren	R10	1864	None	Black on White	Stamp box	
Same	R6	1865	None	Black on White	Stamp box	
Same	R135	1872	WmM	Green on White	None	
Same	None	188--	CBN	Black on White	Woman with flag and Capitol	

To be continued

Announcements.

Board members Chris Jones, Donald Woodworth, Dick Naven, and Myron Ross are up for reelection in 2017. If no other nominations are received by the President or Secretary by February 15 there will be no election and the four current Board members will continue for two more years per the bylaws.

Please note that the dues notice for 2017 dues is on the inside of the front mailing cover. By promptly renewing you save us the trouble and expense of sending reminders and contribute to the financial stability of your society. We are not seeking a dues increase for 2017, but one may be necessary the following year.

Hermann Greter

Find in a Check Order

The check with the pre-printing paper fold on page 13 is unusual and quite collectible, but how would you like to find the item below in an order of checks from your bank?



A note to the would-be identity thief. We don't live there any more, and this account has been closed for more than a decade. I have no idea about the people on the other check.

For the rest of you: Happy Holidays!

Member Exchange

Collector seeks Oklahoma Territory & Indian Territory checks. Top prices paid. **Bob Fritz**, P.O. Box 1548, Sun City, AZ 85372-1548.

New member is interested in pre-1950 Wisconsin checks. Will purchase or trade for any needed. **Tom Casper**, S95W13453 St. Andrews Dr., Muskego, WI 53150. E-mail tcasper57@hotmail.com.

Charter member would like to obtain a check from the "Washington National Bank" or the Telegraphers National Bank", both of Saint Louis, MO. Will purchase or trade. **Ron Horstman**, 5010 Timber Lane, Gerald, MO 63037.

Wanted: Checks from dealers in Indian relics or fossils - or signed by archaeologists or paleontologists. Or other related paper. Write: **Stan Rough**, 4217 8th Avenue, Temple, PA 19570-1805.

Wanted: "Manuscript" aka completely handwritten checks. All states and dates (generally pre-1900. **Sheldon Rabin**, 1820 Sheep Ranch Loop, Chula Vista, CA, 91913-1659, sheldonrabin@yahoo.com.

Dealer wants checks signed by celebrities. No quantity too large. **Myron Ross**, Heroes & Legends, 18034 Ventura Blvd., Encino, CA 91316

Collector seeks checks autographed by famous people. Top prices paid. **Michael Reynard**, 1301 20th Street #260, Santa Monica, CA 90404. reynard@ucla.edu

Collector seeks New York City Tenth National Bank checks and other documents.. **Al Terre**, PO Box 25181 Arlington, VA 22202. sur4sale@yahoo.com

Exchange postings will be taken from ASCC members who are collectors only. Postings of 20 words or less are free; please remit \$3 each issue for postings of 21 to fifty words. Name and address do **not** count toward the 20 words.

Neither the Editor nor the ASCC can be responsible for compliance with any promises made in postings, or in response to them. Be very clear as to the value you place on your material when discussing a trade. Fairness and common courtesy are to be expected, but common sense must rule.

Secretary's Report**Lyman Hensley**

Previous Total	117
New Members	0
Reinstatements	6
Resignations	0
Deaths	0
Undeliverable	0
Dropped - Not Paid	0
Current Total	123

Reinstated

1924 Gordon Rouze
1513 Benny Bolin
1709 Louis Marchand
1797 Allen Berk
0906 Don Ketterling
1145 M.S. Kazanjian

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.

A non-profit organization organized under Section 501-(c)-(3)

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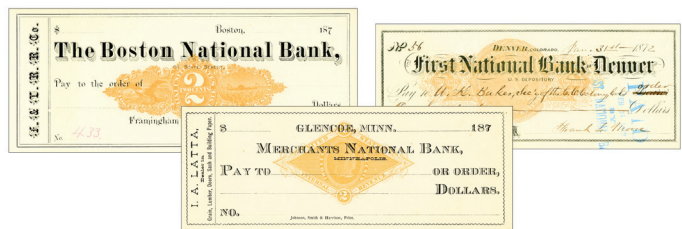
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THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

The undersigned hereby applies for membership in the American Society of Check Collectors, Inc., and agrees to comply with its Charter and By-Laws.

Enclosed with this application is \$15 for dues (\$20 for U.S. mailing of *The Check Collector* by First Class Mail, \$20 for Canada, \$25 for other foreign countries,) OR electronic membership only, any country, \$13 (no magazine will be sent - can be read online or downloaded.) U.S. funds only. Please make remittance payable to: The American Society of Check Collectors, Inc. OR pay by PayPal on the ASCC website: www.ascheckcollectors.org.

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New Application _____ Reinstatement _____

Collector _____ Collector/Dealer _____ Dealer _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

I found out about the ASCC through: _____

If paying by *other than PayPal*, please complete this form, enclose remittance for membership and mail to the Secretary:

Lyman Hensley, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178, USA

Please circle the numbers that indicate your areas of collecting interest. This information will be listed with your name on our membership roster.

1. Checks, General

2. Checks, U.S.

Region or States of Interest: _____

3. U.S. Government Checks

4. Miscellaneous Fiscal Documents

Bank Drafts

Bills of Exchange

Certificates of Deposit

Promissory Notes

Receipts

Warrants

5. Checks, Great Britain

6. Checks, Canada

7. Checks, World

Region or Countries of Interest: _____

8. Travelers Checks and Money Orders

9. Specimen Checks

10. Ration Checks

11. Refund/Rebate Checks

12. Other: _____

14. Counter and Modern Checks

20. Vignettes

21. Autographs

22. Railroads, Steamboats, Mining

23. Banking History

24. Security Printers and Printing

25. Check Protectors and Cancel Devices

26. Wells Fargo History

30. Stocks and Bonds

31. Revenue Stamped Documents

32. Emergency Scrip

